Historical Relics in Pyongyang

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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspects the Ulmil-dae Pavilion

Pyongyang which contains the residence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation, and the office buildings of our glorious Party Central Committee, is the heart of the Korean people and the revolutionary fountainhead of Juche Korea.

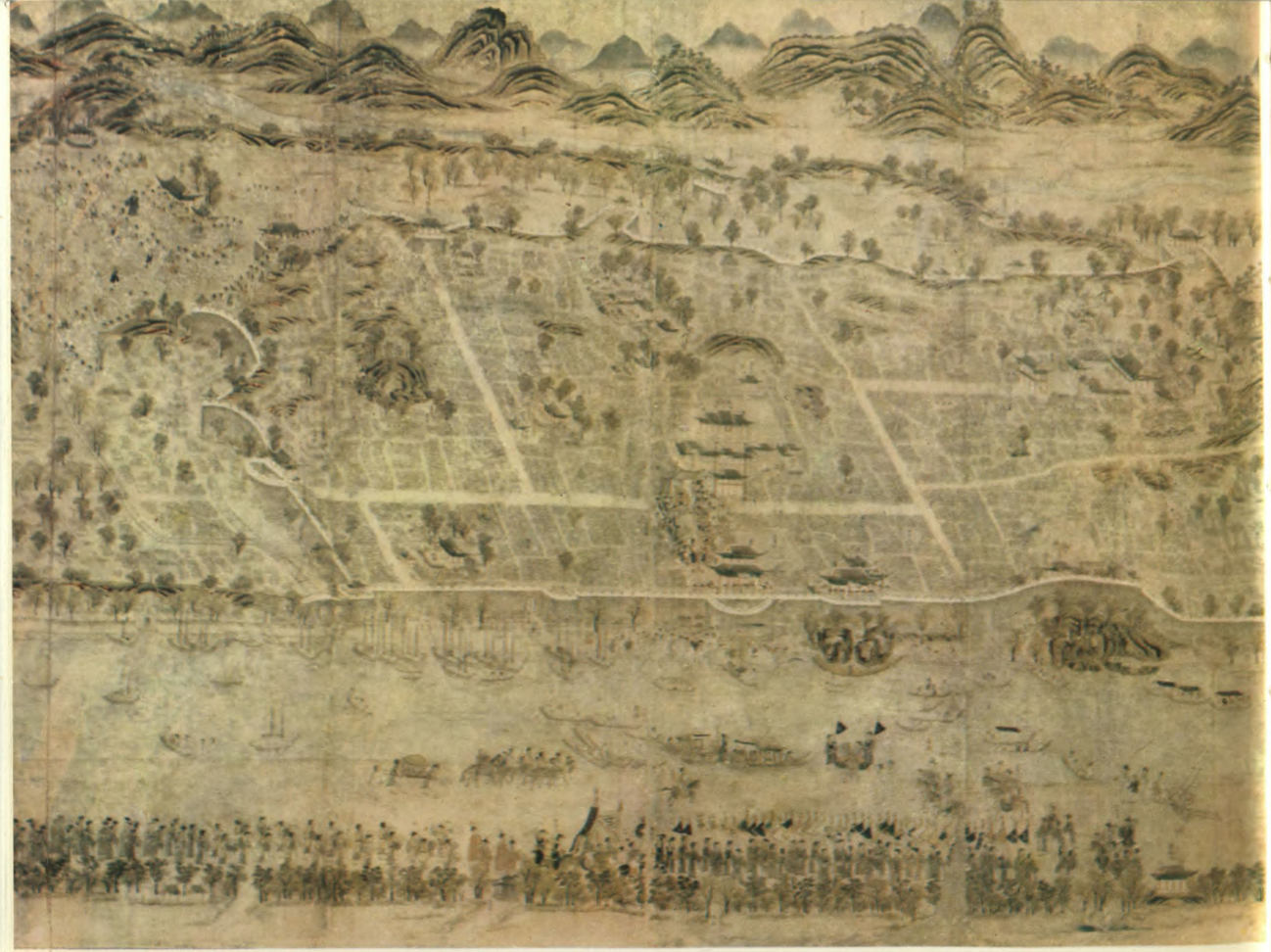
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught to the effect:

Pyongyang was the capital of the Kingdom of Koguryo and has many old historic sites and relics representing the splendid ancient culture of our country. These heritages enrich greatly the treasurehouse of human civilization.

Pyongyang which became the capital of the Kingdom of Koguryo in 427 A.D. has innumerable national cultural heritages of the historic period from the early palaeolithic age, contributing much to human civilization.

Among these are stone implements excavated at Komunmoru which are remains of the fairly early period of the history of human life, that is, 400,000-600,000 years ago; bronze wares illustrating a high degree of casting techniques; the Pyongyang Walls and lotus ponds within the Taesongsan Walls reminiscent of the militant life of people in Koguryo; the Anhak Palace with a building site of 32,000 square metres and the Chongrung-sa Temple showing the talent of its people in erecting magnificent and elegant buildings. These relics unearthed in our Juche era are precious treasures of our nation.

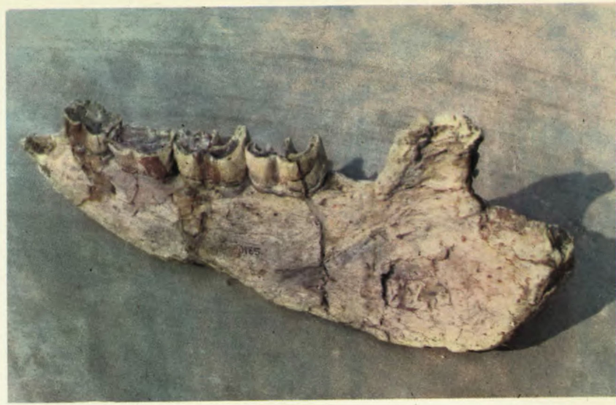
The historical heritages in and around Pyongyang—traces of the history of our people's struggle and creative life—serve now as materials elevating the national pride and self-confidence of the working people; they also provide grounds for their cultural enjoyment and recreation, as well as materials for scientific research of the long history of this city.



General view of the old city walls of Pyongyang, now the capital of the revolution

Komunmoru, a historic site of the palaeolithic age, in Sangwon. It tells of a history of life 400,000-600,000 years ago in Korea

Fossil lower jawbone of rhinoceros excavated at Komunmoru



Stone instruments found at Komunmoru

Radial axe showing the advanced stone-tool making in Bronze Age

Brass spearhead and its case used in the 2nd century B.C.

Dolmen with a lid 6.5 metres long

Gilt metal facepiece for war horse, with the design of animals running among arabesque clouds

Metal cart accessories and this mural show a high level of cart making

Handsome bronze pot with patterned handle

Bronze pot with three legs(1st century B.C.)

Strings of beads and a ring illustrative of advanced glass-working and jade making

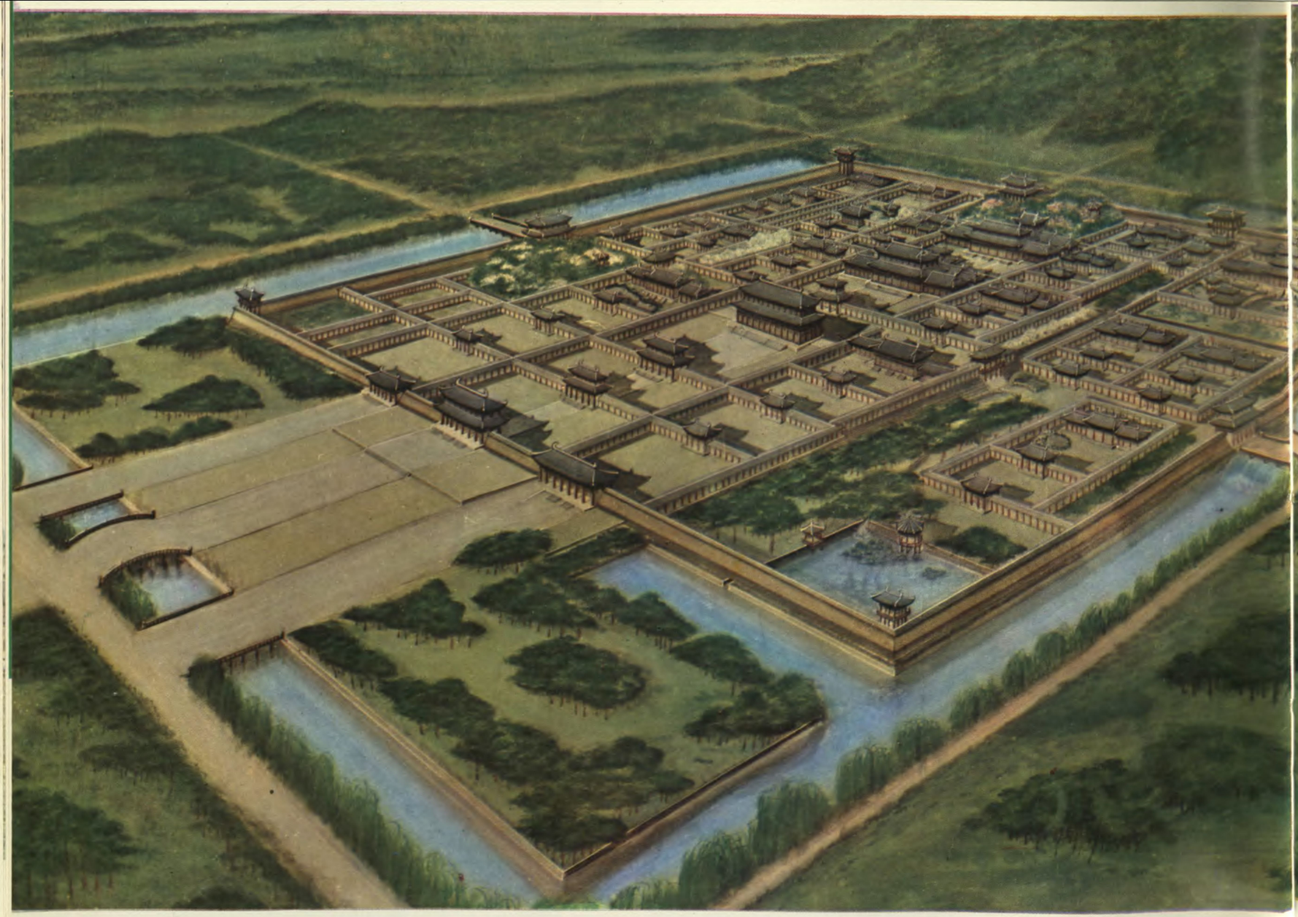
Log-framed grave No. 5 excavated at Chongo-dong

Glazed earthenware in the form of storehouse shows the style of architecture and ceramic industrial development

Gilt silver buckle in relief of fierce tiger

Antefixes made in Koguryo

Demon-designed panel representative of the Koguryo architectural ornament



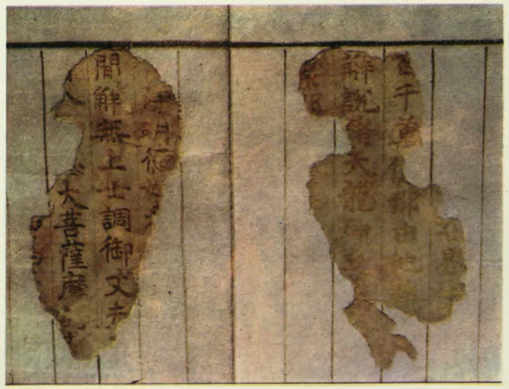
An imaginary model of the Anhak Palace with a building site of 32,000 square metres, Koguryo

Nam-mun (South Gate), Anhak Palace

Oe-jon (Outer Hall), Anhak Palace

A pair of Buddhist images preserved in a stone case, Koguryo

The Taesongsan Walls—over 7,000 metres round—in Koguryo



A stone case and books found in the Taesongsan Walls

The Changsu-mot Pond, one of the 170-odd ponds within the Taesongsan Walls

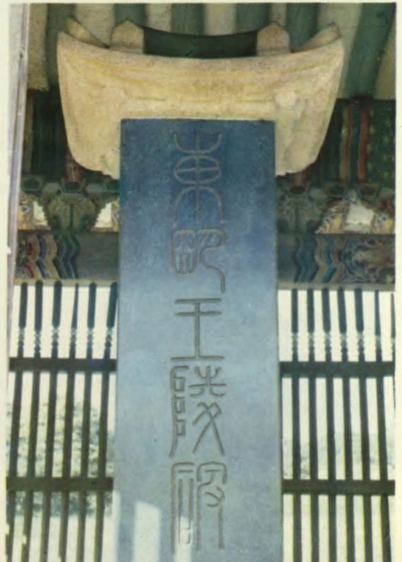
The Chongrung-sa Temple in front of the tomb of King Tongmyong, one of big temples in Koguryo (an imaginary picture of the original state)

A hill at the back of the Chongrung-sa Temple

Tiles unearthed in the site of the Chongrung-sa Temple

The tomb of King Tongmyong, Koguryo

Tombstone of King Tongmyong



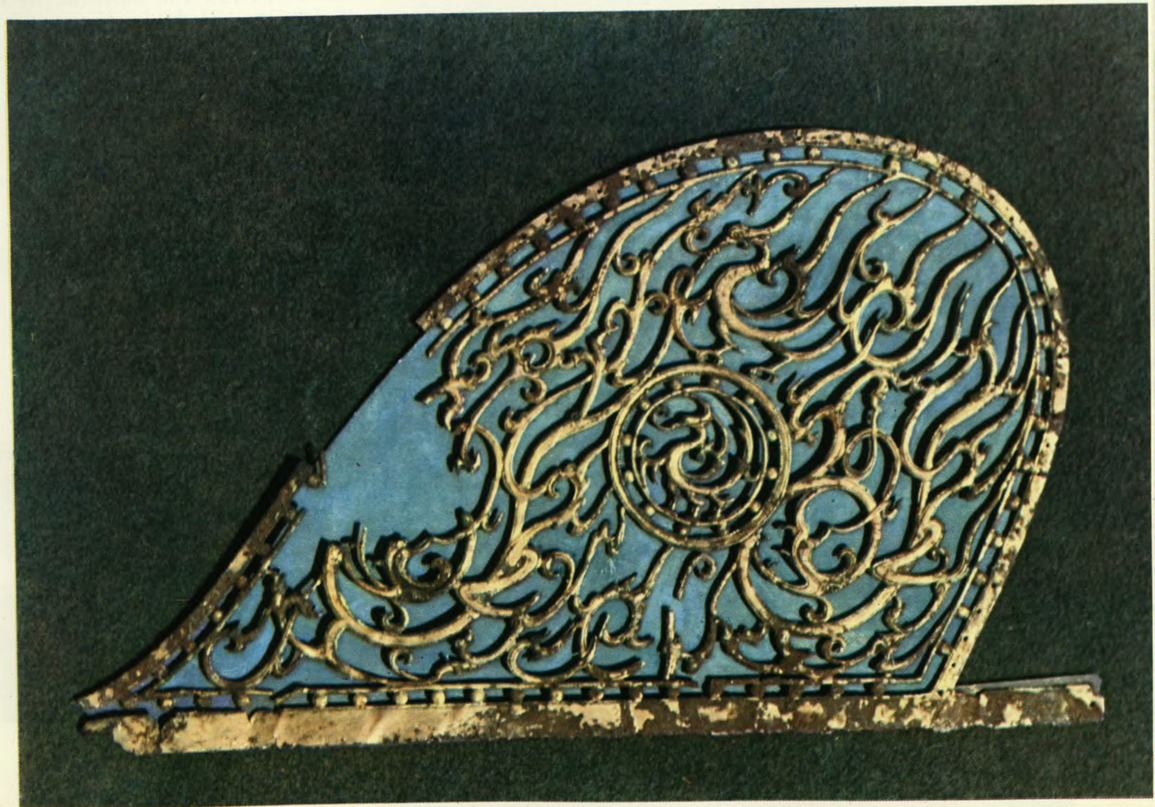
Mural of scrollwork inside the tomb

Mural of pine trees in the Tomb No. 1, Chinpa-ri

Mural of a woman figure in striped jacket and pleated skirt in Koguryo days

A couple of clothes native to Koguryo

Gilt metal openwork with a pattern of three legged crow symbolic of the sun among beautiful clouds



Nimbus inscribed with letters—the 7th year of Yonggang (551 A.D.)

Gilt metal openwork of two devas

The Taedong-mun Gate, the east gate of the Pyongyang Walls of Koguryo, tells of the history of our ancestors' patriotic struggle and their architectural talent

Interiors of the Taedong-mun Gate

Uplifted eaves of the Taedong-mun Gate

The Ulmil-dae Pavilion, the northern outlook of the Pyongyang Walls, standing on high base stones

The structure of the Ulmil-dae Pavilion

The outer wall of the Chilsong-mun Gate

A base stone inscribed with letters relating the history of the Pyongyang Walls of Koguryo

The Chilsong-mun Gate showing the advanced gate architecture is related to the patriotic struggle of our forefathers

The Choesung-dae Pavilion standing on Moran-bong, the hill of best beauty

Archery of brave, cheerful people in Koguryo

Arrowhead piercing through backbone, a weapon in Koguryo

The Ryongwang-jong Pavilion, one of the Eight Views of the Kwanso district

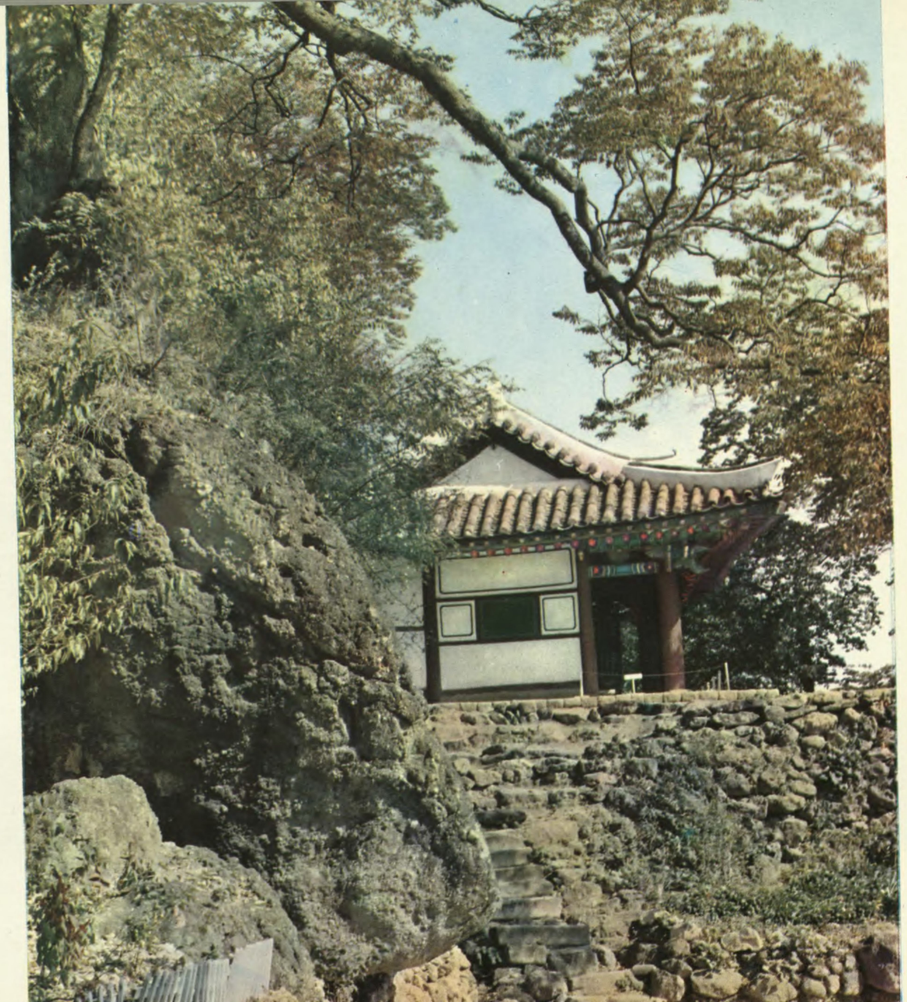
The elaborate structure and colour painting of the beautiful Ryongwang-jong Pavilion

The Hyonmu-mun Gate, the north gate of Puksong (north town), the Pyongyang Walls

The Pyongyang Bell,
13.5 tons in weight

The Chongryu-jong Pavilion shows a unique architectural style of pavilion and the structure of wall-gate

The Pobun-am Cloister in beautiful Mt. Ryongak-san



Buildings of the Pobun-am Cloister

The seven-storied hexagonal pagoda—well proportioned and excellently desinged—at the Hongbok-sa Temple

The Tongam-mun Gate, eastern emergency gate of Naesong (inner town), the Pyongyang Walls

The Chongum-mun Gate famous for its silver-embroidered beautiful scenery

Copper-coloured incense-burner showing Koryo's inlay craftsmanship

Octagonal stone-carved Buddhist arbour at the Yongmyong-sa Temple

Bottle inlaid with the design of lotus flower representative of Koryo's ceramics

Handsome cup in the form of flower bud and saucer

Hornwork case with over 140 patterns

The five-storied octagonal pagoda at the Yongmyong-sa Temple. It's roofs are well proportioned with the body

The Potong-mun Gate, one of the wall-gates of old Pyongyang, on the present Chollima Street in the prosperous capital of the revolution

Moran-bong Hill in blooming flower

Edited by the Editorial Staff of Picture-Albums,
the Bureau for Direction of Cultural Preservation,
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Published by the Central History Museum of Korea

1977

No. 79425